

[illegible]**INVENTOR:**

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1 This application is based on and claims priority from provisional patent application,
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4 **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

5 A method for joining two steel pipes and a coupler for affecting the same, more
6 specifically a method for joining two steel pipes using a coupler with a milled, tapered inner
7 surface.

8 **BACKGROUND**

9 The present invention is herein described as an apparatus and method used to join
10 pipe, including steel pipe, together which utilizes the structural strength of the adjoining
11 pipes and enables the junction of two steel pipes to be operated safely under high pressure.
12 The effective operation and safety of pipelines is required in the industry. For example,
13 pipelines utilized the world over convey oil, water and gas from source to distributors to
14 consumers. The integrity of these pipelines is of paramount importance to our economy and
15 safety.

16 This invention relates to the pipeline industry where steel pipe is commonly used.
17 Steel pipe used in the industry is commonly lined with a thermoplastic liner such as
18 polyethylene, nylon and other polyolefins on the interior surface to prevent internal
19 corrosion. In some cases, the liner is used to monitor the integrity of the steel pipe. The
20 segments of steel pipe used in the industry are commonly affixed end to end so as to provide
21 a continuous conduit constructed to facilitate the smooth and even flow of the material
22 transported within the pipeline. The steel pipe is affixed end to end with flanged ends simply
23 bolted together. This manner of joining together steel pipe often results in the weakest point

1 in the pipeline residing at the joint between the pipes and suffers from drawbacks including
2 the joint being over-stressed.

3 **OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION**

4 It is the object of the present to provide a method for joining the removed ends of two
5 sections of flanged or threaded steel pipe in a fluid and/or gas tight joint.

6 It is another object of the present invention to provide for a device to be incorporated
7 into the junction of two sections of steel pipe to help secure a fluid and gas tight joiner

8 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

9 Accordingly, the present invention provides several devices and methods of joining
10 pipe together. One apparatus is a cylindrical coupler which is inserted into the joint area
11 between the removed ends of two adjoining pipes. The coupler has a smooth cylindrical
12 interior and is fitted such that its external bearing facing is flush with the interior milled ends
13 of the cylindrical flanged pipe. Typically, the external facing includes a notch which extends
14 into the space or cutout created by the two adjoining flanged pipes. An embodiment of the
15 apparatus includes at least one flow ring to assist the passage of gas between the liner and the
16 steel casing, through the joint area.

17 One method for joining pipe involves matching together the two flanged pipe
18 segments to be joined, providing a liner for the interior of each pipe, milling a taper to the
19 internal wall of each pipe end such that each pipe's end mates with the coupler, flaring the
20 liner in the pipe to conform to the machined, tapered internal wall of each pipe, inserting the
21 coupler such that it bridges the divide between the adjoining pipes, providing a pliable ring
22 to be inserted into the area between the flange face of each pipe and fastening the flanges of
23 each pipe to one another. The internal compression within the operating pipeline and the

fastening of the flanges combine to wedge the coupler within the pipeline at the joint between two pipes to effectively seal the joint between the two pipe sections.

An alternate preferred method for joining a pair of flanged pipe ends includes using at least one flow ring for placement in the joint area wherein drawing the two flanged portions together will compress the liner between the flow ring and coupler.

An alternate preferred embodiment includes a coupler for use in low pressure connections which couples flared thermoplastic pipe under compression using a collapsing nipple and a coupling adapter.

Applicant also provides a method of flaring thermoplastic pipe sections such that the flared end sections of such pipe may be used with Applicant's couplers, including threaded collapsing nipple and threaded coupling adapter or the flared pipe sections to create an effective sealed joint.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a cutaway side elevational view of a cross-section of the device of Applicant's present invention.

Figure 2A is a cutaway side elevational view of Applicant's present invention used with grooved liners and flow rings.

Figure 2B is a perspective view of a grooved liner.

Figure 2C is a stainless steel coupler in cutaway side elevational view for use with the grooved liner of Applicant's present invention.

Figures 2D and 2E are a front elevational and a side elevational cutaway views, of a flow ring for use with the grooved liner in Applicant's present invention.

Figure 3A is a side elevational cutaway view of Applicant's present invention used with a grooved liner within a steel pipe section wherein the pipe section joins an end piece.

Figure 3B is a side elevational view, cutaway, of a coupler for use with Applicant's alternate preferred embodiment of the joint illustrated in Figure 3A.

Figure 3C and 3D are a front elevational and a side elevational, cutaway views of a flow ring for use with the alternate preferred embodiment of Applicant's present invention illustrated in Figure 3.

Figure 4A is a side elevational view, cutaway, of a low pressure connection for connecting one section of thermoplastic pipe to a second section of thermoplastic pipe.

Figure 4B is a side cutaway view of a low pressure connection illustrating the joinder of low pressure pipe, typically thermoplastic, to a cutoff valve, the joint illustrated with the use of Applicant's novel low pressure coupler.

Figs. 4C, 4D and 4E illustrate various views of Applicant's invention for use with a low pressure joint, the invention involving a novel coupler, collapsing nipple and coupling adaptor, adapted for use with a vitriolic clamp.

Figures 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, 5E and 5F all illustrate steps and apparatus used to flare ends of thermoplastic pipe or pipe liner.

Figs. 6A and 6B illustrate cross sectional elevational views of novel split coupler for compressibly joining lined steel tubing, which novel split coupler allows for lateral separation of the tube pipe sections following removal of the fasteners.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The sealing system of the present invention is designed to maintain a fluid tight seal once in place. With reference to Figure 1, a sealed joint (10) is illustrated wherein a first pipe (12) having a first flanged end (12a) is joined together with a second pipe (14) having a first flanged end (14a). The first flanged end (12a) of the first pipe (12) has a milled internal surface (12b) sufficiently milled to accept the coupler (18) to be inserted into the joint (10).

The first flanged end (14a) of the second pipe (14) also has a milled internal surface (14b) sufficiently milled to accept the coupler (18) to be inserted into the joint (10). The surfaces are typically milled to angles of between $\underline{5}^{\circ}$ and $\underline{45}^{\circ}$ as measured from the horizontal as viewed in Fig. 1. Coupler (18) matches the milling angle as set forth in more detail below and as is evident when viewing Fig. 1. The first flanged end (12a) of the first pipe (12) typically abuts the first flanged end (14a) of the second pipe (14). The abutment is achieved by matching up the first flanged end (12a) of the first pipe (12) and the first flanged end (14a) of the second pipe (14). The flange face (12c) of the first pipe (12) forms a seal by abutting, directly or through the use of a copper ring (38), "O" ring or any other pliable, compressible or deformable ring or gasket, the flange face (14c) of the second pipe (14). The internal milled surface (12b) of the first pipe (12) and the internal milled surface (14b) of the second pipe (12) in part may join to form a notch or cutout (16).

A pipe liner (20a) of polyethylene, nylon, or other appropriate composition is inserted into the first pipe (12), cut about even to the end of the pipe and flared (20b) so as to conform with the internal milled surface (12b) of the first pipe (12). A pipe liner (22a) of appropriate composition is likewise inserted into the second pipe (14) and cut about even to the end of the pipe. The pipe liner (22a) of the second pipe is flared (22b) such that it conforms with the internal milled surface (14b) of the flanged end (14a) of the second pipe. A method of flaring the liner ends or plastic pipe is found with reference to Figs. 5A-5F.

After the pipe liner (22b) has been inserted into the first end of the second pipe (14a) and after the pipe liner (22b) has been flared (22b) to conform to the internal milled surface of the second pipe (22b) and after the pipe liner has been inserted into the first end (12a) of the first pipe (12) and after the pipe liner (20a) has been flared (20a) to conform to the

second pipe (22b) to more closely contact the milled surface of the first pipe (12) and the milled surface of the second pipe (14b), respectively. The fasteners (30) create compression at the joint and the internal pressure in the first pipe (12) and second pipe (14) help to create a fluid tight seal between the coupler (18) and the joint (10).

In one embodiment of the present invention, a copper ring (38), "O" ring, gasket, sealant, pliable ring or other means, is inserted into the area between the flange face (12c) of the first pipe (12) and the flange face (14c) of the second pipe (14) and seals the circumference of the flange face (12c) of the first pipe (12) and the flange face (14c) of the second pipe (14). A purpose of the ring is to act as a secondary seal to prevent leakage from the joint (10) as, for example, through a gap (36).

After the coupler (18) is inserted into the joint (10) and is appropriately seated, a fastener (30) is secured through the first flanged end (12a) of the first pipe (12) and first flanged end (14a) of the second pipe (14) to tighten the joint (10) to mechanically wedge the coupler (18) so that the bearing surfaces of the coupler are urged against the milled surfaces of the two ends such that the liner is under compression to effect a fluid tight seal to the joint. The fasteners (30) may include a multiplicity of bolts (32) and nuts (34) which are inserted into a preformed receiving space (38a) in the flange of the first pipe (12e) through to a preformed receiving space (38b) in the flange of the second pipe (14e). After the bolt (32) is inserted so that it traverses the first flange (12a) and second flange (14a), a nut (34) may then be affixed to the bolt to securely fix the fastener (30) to effectively join the first pipe and the second pipe together to form a fluid seal joint (10).

The pipe liners may be either smooth walled or grooved (see Fig. 2B). The alternate preferred embodiment of Applicant's present invention illustrated in Figures 2A through 2E

illustrate the method and structure for joining adjacent pipe sections wherein each of the pipe sections has a grooved liner.

A grooved liner (120) having an interior (120a) is illustrated in Figure 2B. The grooves of the grooved liner lay adjacent the inner cylindrical walls of the sections of steel casing. As gas seeps or permeates through the liner it may flow longitudinally down the pipe section in the grooves of the grooved liner trapped between the liner and the steel walls of the casing. Applicant's novel invention allows such gas to pass through the junction into the grooves of adjacent pipes without escaping the pipes where they are joined at the junction. (See arrows in Fig. 2A showing gas flowing from left to right across the junction of two flanged steel pipes.)

Turning now to Figure 2A it is seen that Applicant provides an alternate preferred embodiment of a sealed joint (10A) wherein a first pipe (112) having a flanged end (112A) is joined to a second pipe (114) having a flanged end (114A) through the use of fasteners or the like as illustrated in Figure 1.

Applicant again uses a coupler (118) but, in addition uses a pair of flow rings (140). More specifically, a pair of flow rings is provided to use in conjunction with a coupler such that the flow rings sandwich the tail portions (120B) and (122B) of the grooved liners (120A, first section), (122A, second section). More specifically the tail sections of the adjoining liners are wedged between bearing surfaces (118D and 118E) of the outer surface of coupler (118) and the two rings as set forth in Figure 2A.

Turning now to Figure 2A it is seen that Applicant's novel alternate preferred embodiment of a sealed joint (10A) provides for a first pipe (112) placed adjacent a second pipe (114). The first and second pipe each have flanged ends (112A) and (114A),

1 respectively. However, there is no flanged milled surfaces analogous to (12B) and (14B) of
2 Figure 1. Instead, Applicant provides cutout notch (116) defining a gap (116A) which is
3 capable of receiving a pair of flow rings and coupler (118) in a manner illustrated in
4 Figure 2A, the function of the flow rings and gap being to allow for gas to pass across the
5 joint to the adjacent liner without leaking. The first pipe and second pipe sections have
6 flanged faces (112C) and (114C) and may optionally have rectangular, semi-circular or other
7 appropriately shaped gasket cutout portions (112D and 114D) for receipt therein of a gasket
8 (138). This gasket acts in the same manner as pliable ring (38) illustrated in Figure 1 and
9 discussed above, namely to help prevent gas and/or liquid under pressure escaping the joint
10 area.

11 Coupler (118) is illustrated in Figure 2C. Coupler (118) includes cylindrical inner
12 walls (118A) typically having a radius similar to the internal radius of the pipe. The first
13 perimeter (18B) and second perimeter (18C) are situated in the first pipe and the second pipe
14 second respectively. The first bearing face (18B) and second bearing face (18E) are milled
15 at approximately the same angle of bearing face (140F) of the flow rings (140) (see
16 figure 2E). Thus, when the fasteners draw the two pipe sections together, the walls of notch
17 (116) urge against walls defining lands (140C) of each of the two rings forcing the two
18 bearing faces (140F) and bearing faces (118D) and (118E) towards one another and
19 squeezing tail sections (120B) and (122B) to effect a seal. However, gap (116A) in notch
20 (116) would allow the accumulation of gas traveling horizontally between the grooved liner
21 and the inner diameter of the steel casing to accumulate and bays (140D) on the flow rings
22 (140) would allow gas to escape and pass adjacent flow rings of the joint. More specifically,
23 it is seen that flow rings (140) have a perimeter (140B) defining an annulus (140A). The

1 diameter of the annulus at Da (see Fig. 2E) is typically less than the diameter of the steel
2 pipe, but greater than inner diameter of the stainless steel coupler. This allows the tail
3 sections of the liner to be squeezed as the joint is tightened. The perimeter (140B) of the
4 flow rings (140) includes lands (140C) and bays (140D). Lands will be urged up against
5 respective walls of notches (116) and bearing face (140F) is notched (140G) to receive the
6 removed ends of the tail sections of the liner as set forth in Figure 2A.

7 Thus, it is seen in Applicant's first alternate preferred embodiment of sealed joint
8 (10A) that it is capable of providing for the passage of the gas between a grooved liner and
9 the inner walls of a section of steel casing to an adjacent area between an adjacent liner and
10 an adjacent inner casing of a steel section, in gas sealed manner.

11 Applicant provides a second alternate preferred embodiment, illustrated in Figs. 3A-
12 3D. This alternate preferred embodiment is used when a steel pipe section (212) joins an
13 unlined end piece (214). The first pipe section (212) is similar to the two pipe sections that
14 joined one another in the alternate preferred embodiment illustrated with respect to Figures
15 2A to 2E. However, end piece (214) represents the end of the lined pipe. It is readily
16 apparent in observing Figure 3A that there is no lining to end piece (214). However, an
17 effective seal for gas being carried within the first pipe (212) is still usually necessary. At
18 the same time, it is often preferable to vent permeated gas – that is, gas that is trapped
19 between the outer surface of the grooved liner and the inner surface of the steel pipe.
20 Applicant's invention provides for such an effective seal. More specifically, Applicant
21 provides a novel coupler (218) with walls defining a cylindrical inner diameter (218A) which
22 is typically approximately equal to the inner diameter of the lined first pipe (212). A single
23 flow ring is used (140) constructed as per the specifications set forth in Figure 2C and 2D

1 above. The tail of the grooved liner is wedged between coupler (218) and flow ring (140)
2 allowing, however, permeated gas to escape through bays and out vent pipe (242). It is
3 noted that vent pipe (242) is threadably or otherwise attached to channel (218B) in coupler
4 (218). The path the permeated gas may travel is illustrated in Figure 3A. The coupler (218)
5 will have at least one channel (218B) and vent pipe (242). Gaskets (238) may be provided
6 between sidewalls of coupler (218) and the inner face of flanged end (212A) of the first pipe
7 (212). Gaskets may also be provided between the walls (214A) of coupler (218) and the end
8 piece (214).

9 Figs. 6A and 6B illustrate a fluid and gas tight joint (500) which uses a split coupler
10 (502) for compressively joining steel tubing having a flared liner. More specifically, it is
11 seen that coupler (502) includes a first section (502A) and a second section (502B), the two
12 sections for joining along a common face as illustrated in Fig. 5A. One or both of the
13 sections may include a cutout portion (502C) for placement of a gasket (504) therein. The
14 gasket will prevent leakage through the joint where the two split sections meet. Bearing
15 surfaces (502D and 502E) will squeeze the flared liner as the two steel flanges are brought
16 together through the use of fasteners.

17 The split coupler (502) is beneficial for use in a situation where lateral separation of
18 one pipe section with respect to the other is required, as for example when one pipe liner
19 must be removed for inspection. In the earlier embodiments of the coupler, sliding one
20 section laterally with respect to the other would not be possible unless the two pipe sections
21 were first separated along the longitudinal axis of the pipe. This is sometimes difficult to do
22 and thus the split coupler may be used where pipe liner removal is desired, since it allows

1 sliding one pipe section laterally with respect to the other so, for example, one or both of the
2 liners may be removed.

3 Figs. 4A and 4B illustrate Applicant' novel low pressure connection. More
4 specifically, low pressure connection provides a sealed joint (300) wherein a thermoplastic
5 pipe (302) is connected in gas and fluid type manner to a couple adapter (308). Applicant's
6 method of providing a sealed joint (300) includes the use of pipe (302) having, at a removed
7 end thereof, a flared portion (302A). The flared portion may be formed through the use of
8 the instruments and steps set forth with respect to Figs. 5A through 5F below. A novel
9 coupler (304) is provided for insertion into the removed flared end of the thermoplastic liner
10 or pipe as set forth in Figs. 4A and 4B. More specifically, it is seen that coupler (304)
11 includes a coupler end wall for abutting the coupling adapter, which end wall may include
12 notch or notches (304B) in which one or more "O" rings (305) may seat to seal between the
13 end wall of the coupler and the walls of coupling adapter (308).

14 It is seen that coupler (304) has an inner diameter slightly smaller than the inner
15 diameter of the pipe or liner and includes a bearing face (304C) which, when collapsing
16 nipple (306) is threaded into coupler adapter (308), will be urged against flared portion
17 (302A) of the thermoplastic pipe. This illustrates yet another device for squeezing, under
18 compression, a heated thermoplastic liner or pipe (302) between a coupler (here coupler
19 (304)), and other structure of the joint. Here the compressive force is being asserted by a
20 combination of collapsing nipple (306) having threads (306A) mating with threads (308A) of
21 coupling adapter (308) such that when the collapsing nipple is threaded into the coupling
22 adapter, compression is asserted on the end of the thermoplastic pipe forcing flared portion

1 (302A) against bearing face (304C) while wedging in to the coupler against the coupling
2 adapter.

3 Fig. 4B illustrates a manner in which a thermoplastic or other pipe section is joined to
4 another structure, here cutoff valve (310). Applicant's novel combination of flared liner,
5 coupler collapsing nipple and coupling adapter set forth in Fig. 4A, may be used to mate or
6 join, in fluid tight connection, the plastic liner to any other structure, herein Fig. 4B,
7 illustrating a prior art cutoff valve. Thus, coupling adapter (308) may include threads (308A)
8 that are dimensioned for receipt into a standard fitting such as cutoff valve (310) or other
9 suitable device.

10 Figs. 4C, 4D and 4E illustrate the use of Applicant's low pressure joint (300),
11 including novel coupler (304), collapsing nipple (306) and coupling adapter (308), adapted
12 for use with a vitriolic clamp (316) to attach coupling adapter (308) to a vitriolic end (318)
13 which may be attached to a storage tank (319). It is seen that vitriolic clamp (316) includes
14 two semi-circular sections (316B and 316C) which are designed to contain vitriolic gasket
15 (316A) therein so that it collapses against joint (322) created between vitriolic end (318) and
16 coupling adapter (308). A pair of fasteners (320), such as a nut and bolt combination, will
17 collapse vitriolic gasket, typically rubber, adjacent the outer parameter of joint (322) as seen
18 in Fig. 4C. It is seen that vitriolic end (318) has an annular groove (318A) therein as does
19 coupling adapter (308), annular groove seen here at (308A).

20 The embodiment illustrated in Figs. 4A, 4B and 4C illustrates a device for
21 accomplishing a fluid and gas tight seal that would, typically, be used in a low pressure
22 environment. A low pressure environment would typically include a maximum pressure in

1 the liner of about 200 pounds per square inch. The liner may be polyethylene plastic or the
2 suitable material.

3 The embodiments illustrated in Figs. 1, 2A and 3A are typically suitable to a high
4 pressure environment wherein a combination of a gas and/or fluid under high pressure is
5 carried within the liner. These pressures may be up to 2,000 pounds per square inch.

6 Figs. 5A through 5E illustrate a method of flaring the liner (302) for the coupling
7 described above. More specifically, Fig. 5A illustrates step 400A wherein a heated iron
8 (402) is provided and located adjacent to a holding die (404). The heated iron is
9 dimensioned to include arms (402A) and nose (402B). Holding die (404) is dimensioned to
10 include notch (404A) at the removed end thereof. Holding die (404) is cylindrical for a snug
11 receipt therein of liner (302) as illustrated in Fig. 5A. Nose (402B) is dimensioned to be
12 cylindrical with the diameter less than the diameter of liner (302).

13 Fig. 5B illustrates heating step (400B). In this step, it is to be noticed that arms
14 (402A) engage snugly notch (404A) of the holding die in such a manner that nose (402B)
15 does not contact liner (302), yet is sufficiently close to the liner that it may heat the liner.
16 Heating occurs during heating step (400B) by use of heated iron (402) being received within
17 holding die (404).

18 Fig. 5C illustrates a providing step (400C) wherein a flaring die (406) is provided and
19 located adjacent holding die (404), which has just been heated as described in step (400B)
20 above. Note the design of flaring die (406). It is provided with arms (406A) designed to
21 engage notches (404A) of the holding die. It also has a cylindrical protruding portion which
22 includes a nose (406B) which is dimensioned to be received within the cylindrical liner in a
23 non-interfering manner. The protruding portion also includes a flat portion (406C) with a

1 diameter approximately to that of liner (302). The protruding portion of the flaring die also
2 includes a flared portion (406D) which is cylindrical and increases in diameter to a
3 maximum diameter that is less than the outside diameter of the cylindrical liner, but greater
4 than the inside diameter of the cylindrical liner.

5 Fig. 5D illustrates the initial step of the flaring process (400D) with the insertion of
6 the flaring die (406) into a still warm thermoplastic liner (302).

7 Figure 5E illustrates the next step of the flaring process (400E) wherein the uniform
8 flaring die (406) firmly seated in the holding die (404), forcing the liner into the flared shape.

9 Figure 5F illustrates the removal step (400F) and the holding die (404) following
10 removal of flaring die (406) and, more specifically illustrates that liner (302) now includes a
11 flared portion (302A).

12 Although the invention has been described with reference to specific embodiments,
13 this description is not meant to be construed in a limited sense. Various modifications of the
14 disclosed embodiments, as well as alternative embodiments of the inventions will become
15 apparent to persons skilled in the art upon the reference to the description of the invention. It
16 is, therefore, contemplated that the appended claims will cover such modifications that fall
17 within the scope of the invention.